THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, September 5, 1803.

EXTRACT *from a* SERMON *on the threatened* INVASION.

THE invaſion of an enemy is a calamity pregnant with every evil but guilt; and the man, who would not chearfully hazard every other evil to prevent this, deſerves not the name of an Engliſhman.

To ſay that an enemy lands is dreadful; to ſay that he advances into the country is far more dreadful. Suppoſe the enemy engaging our army; ſuppoſe the battle, for that day, loſt;—what would be the conſequence? Not the complete, or immediate, conqueſt of our country. England will bleed till ſhe cannot lift a ſword before her arm receives a fetter; her very ſpirit will depart, and leave her a lifeleſs carcaſe, before her invaders can become her conquerors. No ſons of England ſo likely to periſh, and to periſh firſt, as thoſe who moſt gladden the hearts of their parents and friends, and who would tell the enemy, with an honeſt indignation, that they had the ſpirit to deſpiſe him.

Battle muſt ſucceed to battle. Suppoſe our armies again defeated, and the enemy ſtill advancing. The deſolation how dreadful! how general! See one town in aſhes, and the next in flames. See neighbour applying unto neighbour, and friend unto friend, for a ſecurity equally wanted by all. The ſuckling at the breaſt may weep, or, more affecting ſtill, may ſmile, at the weapon raiſed to deſtroy it. Age may roll its dim eye, wave its grey hairs, and ſink in ſilence to the grave. Think of whole families deprived of every ſupporting, every pitying friend, and cut off by the devouring ſword. Hear the heart piercing ſhrieks of virgins and matrons, of wives and daughters, loſing their honour, or braving the ſwords of the raviſhers to prevent it, before the eyes of their parents and huſbands, working their

fetters to the very bone to reſcue them! Liſten to the ſoul-harrowing wiſh—Oh! that I had been numbered amongſt the dead.

It may, perhaps, be ſuppoſed by ſome, that, if an invading enemy ſhould conquer our country, we may ſtill live happily. But whoever thinks thus muſt have a very falſe notion of life and of happineſs.

To hold our lives and our poſſeſſions (if we are allowed to poſſeſs any thing) at the will of a conqueror; to till, and water with our tears, that land for our enemies which we could not preſerve for ourſelves; to ſee them triumphantly carrying home the harveſt; and, perhaps, graciouſly permitting us to glean the ſtubble; to become ſhepherds of our own flocks, whilſt they wear the fleece; to hew wood for them, and freeze ourſelves; to burn bricks, and build houſes for them, whilſt we have ſcarcely a ſheltering hovel;—Is this to live? this to be happy? If it be, to what ſhall we give the name of miſery and death? From the ſhame of ſuch a day there is no mantle but the grave; from its horrors there is no refuge but Heaven.

Another Extract from a Sermon on the threatened Invaſion.

PROSPERITY is, generally, the firſt meſſenger of Heaven to prevail on man to attend to religion, and to their own happineſs: her language is flowery, all harmony is her voice, and with ſome ſhe proves a ſucceſsful pleader; but, though almoſt every one ſays, "Let her plead for ever," multitudes drop aſleep whilſt ſhe pleadeth. Danger comes on the ſame errand, and raiſes the ſleepers from their dream: his eye is the lightning, and his voice the thunder of an approaching tempeſt; he comes a voluntary and a loud-tongued herald, and exclaims, Men, Engliſhmen, and Chriſtians, have ye any thing to loſe that is worth preſerving? if ye are men; if ye are freemen; if ye have families to defend, or property to preſerve; if liberty and religion be more than names; if there be any ſenſe of honour, or even of intereſt, left among you; if an univerſal lethargy and cowardice has not quitted your land; ye will all ariſe, ye will draw your ſwords, and every man will fight as if the fate of his country depended on his ſingle arm; as if the ghoſts of his anceſtors roſe before him, and adjured him by all that was ſacred to them, is ſacred to freemen this day, and will be ſo for ever, to tranſmit thoſe liberties for which they fought, and died, and triumphed, inviolate to the laſt generation of Britons that ſhall behold the ſun.

Outlines

Outlines of the excellent Speech of Earl Moira, at the Guildhall, Leiceſter, on Friday, Auguſt 5, 1803, on being requeſted to aſſign his Reaſons for declining the Command of the Leiceſterſhire Yeomanry Cavalry.

GENTLEMEN,

WHAT has fallen from my worthy friend, Mr. Hungerford, reſpecting the offer made to me of commanding the yeomanry, requires that I ſhould trouble you with a ſhort explanation. He is accurate in ſaying that on the firſt propoſal I had teſtified entire readineſs to accept a command, which I aſſure you I ſhould have conſidered as a moſt flattering and honourable diſtinction. The being called upon by the general voice of my neighbours to lead them to the field in a conteſt like the preſent, was a teſtimony of their good opinion, which, I truſt, I am capable of appreciating juſtly; and at that time no other demand upon my ſervices appeared likely to interfere. I had indeed publicly profeſſed my intention of placing myſelf as a private in the ranks of that yeomanry: and had with the ſtricteſt truth declared that I ſhould feel in ſuch a ſituation no leſs ardour for the cauſe of my ſovereign than I ſhould in any ſtation of command with which he might have honoured me. And here, leſt that profeſſion ſhould be conſidered as inſinuating the ſhadow of a complaint of my not being otherwiſe employed, let me be permitted to explain that circumſtance.

You will all, I flatter myſelf, have believed, that upon the appearance of hoſtile menace againſt this country, I could make no delay in offering my humble exertions; and you will believe alſo, that I could never clog ſuch a tender of ſervice with any condition. That his majeſty did not ſee cauſe immediately to employ me, could never be regarded as a ſlight or as a rejection by me, and ſhould never have been ſo conſidered by others. There is no point of the prerogative that ought to be leſs ſhackled by the interference of extraneous opinion, than the king's right to call for the ſervice of any one of his ſubjects in ſuch manner, and at ſuch time alone, as his majeſty's own judgment ſhall dictate. And applying this principle to my own inſtance, in a caſe where every one of the numerous offers of ſervice could not have been accepted, I have remained not only reſpectfully ſubmiſſive to the deciſion, but unfeignedly ſatisfied with his majeſty's wiſdom, and nothing doubtful of his gracious diſpoſition. I was, however, thence at liberty to have accepted the honour, which I was told your kindneſs intended to propoſe to my acceptance. The manner in which I met the hint (and I can appeal to the Hon. Baronet who gave me the intimation), will prove how I eſtimated the deſigned appointment.

Immediately after an obſtacle occurred, which I ſhould never have thought myſelf authoriſed to explain, had not the newſpaper report of a diſcuſſion in the houſe of commons made the circumſtance matter of public notoriety. I am thence not only relieved from any difficulty in the explanation, but I chearfully enter upon it, as it affords an additional ſpur to the alacrity with which you are called upon to ſtand forward in defence of your country. You will have ſeen it mentioned that the Prince of Wales, with that glowing intereſt which he takes in all that may affect the ſame or welfare of Britain, had offered his ſervices in a manner that might beſt evince his devotion to his father and ſovereign. As colonel of a regiment of cavalry, his royal highneſs probably feared that he might find himſelf ſtationed in a diſtrict remote from the deſcent of the enemy; therefore he was ſolicitous for ſuch eventual employment as would give him the chance of furniſhing the example to his fellow-ſubjects, how every conſideration of condition, of eaſe, and of perſonal ſafety ought to be ſpurned when the ſecurity of the country is at ſtake. We are given to underſtand that the offer was not accepted; yet it is poſſible that his royal highneſs may ſtill entertain the hope of being permitted to oppoſe himſelf to the enemy as a volunteer with the firſt corps of that deſcription that may be marched againſt the invader. I infer ſome ſuch view, not merely from the generous enthuſiaſm which ſwells his breaſt upon this occaſion, but from the call with which he has honoured me. He has deigned to claim from my humble attachment, that, upon the firſt notice of an enemy's landing, I ſhall haſten to place myſelf by his ſide, unleſs I ſhould, in the interval, be ordered upon ſervice by the king. Every principle of duty, every ſentiment of gratitude for the honour of ſuch a diſtinction, muſt concur to make me hold myſelf in readineſs to pay obedience to the flattering call, even at the expence of refuſing to myſelf a ſtation ſo ſoothing to my vanity as the command which your partiality had deſtined for me.

The noble earl then proceeded to offer ſome obſervations upon the general object of the meeting. The re-eſtabliſhment of the yeomanry cavalry, ſaid his lordſhip, is undoubtedly a moſt deſirable object; but it does not go the length of the demand which government has made upon you; the legiſlature has required the ſervices of every man in the country, preſumed from his age and particular circumſtances to be fit to carry arms; yet it has wiſely left an option to the ſeveral diſtricts to commute that ſervice, by turning out a certain number of volunteers. It is highly deſirable that you ſhould avail yourſelves of that option, and that ſuch a number of volunteers may be encouraged to take arms as may exonerate the county from the operation of the general defence act; for otherwiſe, the lot of ſervice muſt inevitably fall upon many individuals, whoſe reſidence

fidence at home is ſo indiſpenſable for the ſupport of their families, that every motive of policy and humanity ſhould make you eager to exempt them, by ſpontaneouſly diſcharging that duty, which you would be conſcious did not the leſs reſt upon you as honeſt men, even if they alſo were forced into the field.

They who turn out upon this principle ought to be indefatigable in learning that practice with the firelock, which is requiſite to make them uſeful upon ſervice, not ſo much from the magnitude of any impending danger, as becauſe it would be unworthy in any one not to fit himſelf for the ſervice he profeſſed to undertake; there was an hour when he thought danger (but even that danger of a limited nature) very probable; it was whilſt an erroneous belief appeared to be entertained that it was impoſſible for the enemy to make any landing at all, under which fallacious ſecurity it ſeemed to me very feaſible for the French to throw aſhore five or ſix thouſand men, upon ſome part of the coaſt not remote from London, and by a forced march to puſh for the capital, in the hope of being joined by that profligate rabble, which muſt be found in greater or leſs number in every debauched metropolis, and which having no real national attachment, muſt be ever ready to ſeize any opportunity for riot and pillage. The danger you perceive exiſted only in our refuſing to believe invaſion impracticable, and conſequently our being unprepared for it; now, that we are upon our guard, the hazard is diſpelled; ſtill, as ſome attempt will almoſt certainly be made, it is right to be prepared, not only to meet it, but ſo to meet it as that the foe ſhall be cruſhed before he can have had time to do much miſchief.

Were Bonaparte (though the ſuppoſition is beyond the poſſibility of realization) in the heart of this country, at the head of 40,000 men, with all the ſtores, artillery, and appendages he could wiſh, I ſhould not have a moment's uneaſineſs as to the reſult; for, I ſhould be confident, that, before the end of the month, that army would be annihilated: that confidence, however, is built upon the aſſumption that the enemy would be judiciouſly encountered; but to enable any general ſo to encounter them, you muſt put yourſelves into a ſtate of diſcipline, ſuch as would render you capable of comprehending and fulfilling the orders of your leader. Obſerve this too, that, although it appears to me impracticable for the enemy ever to have any very ſerious force united in this country, you muſt always in war provide againſt dangers that ſeem beyond ordinary calculation. It is not to diminiſh the apprehenſions of thoſe who are liſtening to me, that I ſtate the preſumed inability of the enemy to aſſemble a large army on our territory, becauſe I can well ſee that no apprehenſion exiſts among you. On the contrary, I read in every countenance the gallant eagerneſs

with

with which you anticipate the conteſt with thoſe, whoſe forefathers your forefathers were wont to ſeek and conquer in the heart of France, where every diſparity of number was of courſe to be againſt our countrymen.—I cannot but feel an avarice with regard to every drop of precious Engliſh blood that is to be expoſed in ſuch a conteſt, and I muſt be anxious that the extinction of the enemy's force ſhould be obtained without the unneceſſary loſs of one of thoſe eſtimable lives, which I ſee you are ſo willing to hazard in the ſtruggle. Now if you prepare yourſelves by proper diſcipline, you will enable the general commanding you to turn this plan againſt the enemy himſelf, and I congratulate you on this perfect ground of confidence, that the generals now appointed to lead our army are of ſuch a ſtamp in ſkill as inſures to you that your valour will be employed upon the terms that will give it every poſſible advantage. It is not probable that it would ever be thought requiſite to lead you in battalions againſt the enemy: this I mention that the ſhort time you have for diſcipline may not be unprofitably employed in learning evolutions, which you are not likely to be called upon to practice in the field; a ready habit of priming and loading, and a facility of underſtanding and obeying the orders of your immediate officers, are the points which I deem the moſt eſſential for you to attain; I ſhould imagine that the general under whom you ſerve would wiſh to detach you in ſmall bodies, to hang upon the flanks and rear of the enemy, bidding you avail yourſelf of every little bank or inequality of ground behind which you would cover yourſelves, whilſt your ſhot would do execution at its utmoſt range in the columns of the enemy, unavoidably obliged to keep in a compact body, inſtructing you to retire whenſoever that enemy ſhould advance in conſiderable ſtrength againſt you, and to return to harraſs them whenſoever that detachment fell back to its main body; you muſt not think this is unworthy of your courage. If the ſafety of your country demanded the ſacrifice of your lives, I ſhould be the laſt to check the devotion which I know you would deliberately feel; but if that neceſſity did not really exiſt, it would be abſurdity to prefer even a dignified death to the honeſt triumph of conſciouſly participating in the glory of having cruſhed the invader of your country: were I to propoſe to you a principle for your conduct, it ſhould be that which was held ſo praiſeworthy by the Greeks of old, and which has been thus happily deſcribed:

" They fought, but not as prodigal of blood,
" Or thinking death itſelf was ſimply good;
" But in their country's weal they plac'd their pride,
" And as that bade, they either liv'd or died."

Narrative

Narrative of the Loſs of the Hobart Packet.

CAPTAIN FELLOWES, has, with the permiſſion of his majeſty's poſtmaſter-general, given to the public his official narrative of the loſs of his veſſel, than which we ſcarcely ever read any thing more intereſting and affecting. The character of this publication, and the praiſe to which the conduct of Captain Fellowes and all his aſſociates in misfortune is intitled, are ſo admirably touched, in the minute of the poſtmaſter-general, that we ſhall beg leave to extract it.

"We have peruſed this report with a mixed ſentiment of ſympathy and admiration. We are ſatisfied, that in the loſs of the packet and of the public correſpondence, no blame is imputable to Captain Fellowes, to his officers, or to his ſeamen. In their exertion, after the ſhip had ſtruck on the floating maſs of ice, and in their ſubſequent conduct, they appear to have ſhewn all the talents and virtues which can diſtinguiſh the naval character.

"Let a proper letter be written, in our names, to the friends and family of the very worthy French officer who periſhed. And we ſhall be ſolicitous to learn the entire recovery of the other paſſengers, who met ſuch dangers and ſufferings with the moſt exemplary fortitude.

"Mr. Freeling [ſecretary to the poſt-office] will return the narrative to Captain Fellowes with our permiſſion to him to communicate it to his friends; or, if he ſhall think proper, to give it to the public. It cannot fail to impreſs on the minds of all who may read it, the benefit of religion and the conſolation of prayer under the preſſure of calamity; and alſo an awful ſenſe of the interpoſition and mercies of providence, in a caſe of extreme peril and diſtreſs. To ſeamen it will more eſpecially ſhew that diſcipline, order, generoſity of mind, good temper, mutual benevolence, and patient exertion, are, under the favour of Heaven, the beſt ſafeguards in all their difficulties."

Captain Fellowes gives an account of his ſailing from Halifax, on the 22d of June, 1803, and of the courſe which he ſteered, &c. In the night of Tueſday, the 28th of that month, about one in the morning, the ſhip going at the rate of ſeven miles an hour, ſhe ſtruck againſt an iſland of ice with ſuch violence, that ſeveral of the crew were pitched out of their hammocks. Captain Fellowes thus proceeds:

"Being roufed out of my ſleep, by the ſuddenneſs of the ſhock, I inſtantly ran upon deck. The helm being put hard a-port, the ſhip ſtruck again about the cheſt-tree, and then ſwung round on her heel, her ſtern-poſt being ſtove in, and her rudder carried away, before we could ſucceed in our attempts to haul her off. At this time the iſland of ice appeared to hang

quite over the ſhip, forming a high-peak, which muſt have been at leaſt twice the height of our maſt head; and we ſuppoſe the length of the iſland to have been from a quarter to half a mile.

" The ſea was now breaking over the ice in a dreadful manner, the water ruſhing in ſo faſt as to fill the hold in a few minutes. Hove the guns overboard, cut away the anchors from the bows, got two ſails under the ſhip's bottom, kept both pumps going, and bailing with buckets at the main-hatchway, in the hope of preventing her from ſinking; but in leſs than a quarter of an hour ſhe ſettled down to her fore-chains in the water.

" Our ſituation now became moſt perilous. Aware of the danger of a moment's delay in hoiſting out the boats, I conſulted Captain Thomas, of the navy, and Mr. Bargus, my maſter, as to the propriety of making any further efforts to ſave the ſhip; and as I was anxious to preſerve the mail, I requeſted their opinion, as to the poſſibility of taking it into the boats, in the event of our being able to get them over the ſhip's ſide. Theſe gentlemen agreed with me, that no time was to be loſt in hoiſting them out; and that, as the veſſel was then ſettling faſt, our firſt and only conſideration was to endeavour to preſerve the crew.

" And here I muſt pay that tribute of praiſe, which the ſteady diſcipline and good conduct of every one on board ſo juſtly merit. From the firſt moment of the ſhip's ſtriking, not a word was uttered expreſſive of a deſire to leave the wreck: my orders were promptly obeyed; and though the danger of periſhing was every inſtant increaſing, each man waited for his turn to get into the boats with a coolneſs and compoſure that could not be ſurpaſſed.

" Having fortunately ſucceeded in hoiſting out the cutter and jolly-boat, the ſea then running high, we placed the ladies in the former; one of them, Miſs Cotenham, was ſo terrified that ſhe ſprung from the gunwale, and pitched into the bottom of the boat, with conſiderable violence. This accident, which might have been productive of fatal conſequences to herſelf, as well as to us all, was unattended by any bad effects. The few proviſions which had been cleared from the men's births, were then put into the boats, which were quickly veered aſtern. By this time the main deck forward went under water, and nothing but the quarter deck appeared: I then ordered my men into the boats, and having previouſly laſhed iron pigs of ballaſt to the mail, it was thrown overboard.

" I now perceived the ſhip was ſinking faſt; I called out to the men to haul up and receive me, intending to drop myſelf into the cutter, from the end of the try ſail boom, fearing ſhe might be ſtove under the counter; and I deſired Mr. Bargus,

who continued with me on the wreck, to go over firſt.—In this inſtance he replied, he begged leave to diſobey my orders; that he muſt ſee me ſafe over, before he attempted to go himſelf. Such conduct, at ſuch a moment, requires no comment; but I ſhould be wanting to myſelf, and to the ſervice, if I did not faithfully ſtate to their lordſhips every circumſtance, however trifling; and it is highly ſatisfactory to me, to have this opportunity of recording an incident ſo honourable to a meritorious officer.

"The ſea was running ſo high at the time we hoiſted out the boats, that I ſcarcely flattered myſelf we ſhould get them out in ſafety: and, indeed, nothing but the ſteady and orderly conduct of the crew, could have enabled us to effect ſo difficult and hazardous an undertaking; and it is a juſtice to them to obſerve, that not a man in the ſhip attempted to make uſe of the liquor, which every one had in his power. Whilſt the cutter was getting out, I perceived one of the ſeamen (John Tipper) emptying a demijean, or bottle, containing five gallons, which, on inquiry, I found to be rum. He ſaid he was emptying it for the purpoſe of filling it with water from the ſcuttle-caſk on the quarter-deck, which had generally filled over night, and which was then the only freſh water to be got at; it became afterwards our principal ſupply. I relate this circumſtance, as being ſo highly creditable to the character of a Britiſh ſailor.

"We had ſcarce quitted the ſhip, when ſhe ſuddenly gave a heavy lurch to port, and then went down head foremoſt. I had ordered the colours to be hoiſted at the main-top gallantmaſt-head, with the union downwards, as a ſignal of diſtreſs, that if any veſſel ſhould happen to be near to us at the dawn of day, our calamitous ſituation might be perceived from her, and ſhe might afford us relief.

"At this awful criſis of the ſhip ſinking, when it is natural to ſuppoſe that fear would be the predominant principle of the human mind, the coolneſs of a Britiſh ſeamen was very conſpicuouſly manifeſted by his (John Andrews) exclaiming "there, my brave fellows, there goes the pride of Old England."

"Having at length ſurmounted dangers and difficulties which baffle all deſcription, we rigged the foremaſt, and prepared to ſhape our courſe in the beſt manner that circumſtances would admit of, the wind blowing from the preciſe point on which it was neceſſary to ſail, to reach the neareſt land. An hour had ſcarce elapſed from the time the ſhip ſtruck, till ſhe foundered. The diſtribution of the crew had already been made in the following order, which we afterwards preſerved.

"In the cutter, of the following dimenſions, viz. twenty feet long, ſix feet four inches broad, and two feet ſix inches deep, were embarked three ladies and myſelf; Captain Richard Thomas of the navy; the French commander of the ſchooner, (a

veſſel taken by the Lady Hobart, two days before); the maſter's mate, gunner, ſteward, carpenter, and eight ſeamen; in all eighteen people; which, together with the proviſions, brought the boat's gunwale down to within ſix or ſeven inches of the water. From this confined ſpace, ſome idea may be formed of our crowded ſtate; but it is ſcarcely poſſible for the imagination to conceive the extent of our ſufferings in conſequence of it.

"In the jolly-boat, fourteen feet from ſtem to ſtern, five feet three inches broad, and two feet deep, were embarked Mr. Samuel Bargus, maſter, Lieutenant Colonel George Cooke, of the firſt regiment of guards; the boatſwain, ſail-maker, and ſeven ſeamen; in all eleven perſons.

"The only proviſions we were enabled to ſave conſiſted of between forty and fifty pounds of biſcuit; one demijean, or veſſel, containing five gallons of water; a ſmall jug of the ſame, and part of a ſmall barrel of ſpruce beer; one demijean of rum, a few bottles of port wine, with two compaſſes, a quadrant, a ſpy-glaſs, a ſmall tin mug, and a wine-glaſs. The deck lantern, which, and a few ſpare candles in it, had been likewiſe thrown into the boat, and the cook having had the precaution to ſecure his tinder-box, and ſome matches that were kept in a bladder, we were afterwards enabled to ſteer by night.

"The wind was now blowing ſtrong from the weſtward, with a heavy ſea, and the day had juſt dawned. Eſtimating ourſelves to be at the diſtance of 350 miles from St. John's, in Newfoundland, with a proſpect of a continuance of weſterly winds, it became at once neceſſary to uſe the ſtricteſt œconomy.

"I repreſented to my companions in diſtreſs, that our reſolution, once made, ought on no account to be changed; and that we muſt begin by ſuffering privations, which I foreſaw would be greater than I ventured to explain. To each perſon, therefore, were ſerved out half a biſcuit, and a glaſs of wine, which was the only allowance for the enſuing twenty-four hours, all agreeing to leave the water untouched as long as poſſible. During the time we were employed in getting out the boats, I had ordered the maſter to throw the main hatch tarpauling into the cutter; which being afterwards cut into lengths, enabled us to form a temporary bulwark againſt the waves. I had alſo reminded the carpenter to carry with him as many tools as he could: he had accordingly, among other things, put a few nails in his pockets, and we repaired the gunwale of the cutter, which had been ſtove in hoiſting her out. Soon after day-light we made ſail, with the jolly-boat in tow, and ſtood cloſe-hauled to the northward and weſtward, in the hope of reaching the coaſt of Newfoundland, or of being picked up by ſome veſſel. Paſſed two iſlands of ice, nearly as large as the firſt. We now ſaid prayers, and returned thanks to God for our deliverance.

At

At noon, obſerved in lat. 46. 33. north, St. John's, bearing about W. ¼ N. diſtant 350 miles."

After encountering various gales of wind, and being reduced by famine to the loweſt ſtate, it was not till the 4th of July, after having been ſeven days in this dreadful ſtate, that they made Conception Bay, on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

Their ſenſations upon making land, are very affectingly deſcribed by Captain Fellowes.

"I wiſh it were poſſible for me to deſcribe our ſenſations at this intereſting moment. From the conſtant watching and fatigue, and from the languor and depreſſion ariſing from our exhauſted ſtate, ſuch accumulated irritability was brought on, that the joy of a ſpeedy relief affected us all in a moſt remarkable way; many burſt into tears, ſome looked at each other with a ſtupid ſtare, as if doubtful of the reality of what they ſaw; ſeveral were in ſuch a lethargic ſtate, that no conſolation, no animating language could rouſe them to exertion.

"At this affecting period, though overpowered by my own feelings, and impreſſed with the recollection of our ſufferings, and the ſight of ſo many deplorable objects, I propoſed to offer up our ſolemn thanks to Heaven for our miraculous deliverance. Every one cheerfully aſſented; and as ſoon as I opened the Prayer-book (which I had ſecured the laſt time I went down to my cabin) there was an univerſal ſilence; a ſpirit of devotion was ſo ſingularly manifeſted on this occaſion, that to the benefits of a religious ſenſe in uncultivated minds, muſt be aſcribed that diſcipline, good order, and exertion, w ch even the ſight of land could ſcarcely produce."

All the individuals reached land, excepting the French captain, who, on Sunday the 3d, jumped overboard in a fit of delirium.

ANECDOTES *of the late* LORD HARROWBY.

HIS lordſhip was the firſt peer of his family. His father, Dudley Ryder, was born at Harrowby, in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1691, and was bred to the law. He came to London, where he became ſolicitor-general, in 1733; next attorney-general, in 1736, and was knighted; and laſtly, was chief juſtice of the court of king's bench, in the years 1754, 1755, and 1756.

In the year 1756, Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, reſolved to raiſe him to the peerage, by the title of Lord Harrowby; and accordingly a warrant was ſigned by the king, on the 24th of May, 1756; but he died on the following day, before the patent was completed. He married Anne Newnham, daughter and heireſs of Nathaniel Newnham, of Streatham, in Surrey, Eſq. by

whom he had a ſon, the late Lord Harrowby, who was born in June, 1735, and was married, in January, 1762, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Dr. Richard Terrick, biſhop of London. There is a great and prominent trait of the goodneſs of his heart, manifeſted at the time of this marriage. His father, the chief juſtice, who was particularly partial to the good things of this world, among other ſaving clauſes in his will, ſpecifically deviſed, that any ſettlement his ſon might make, when he married, ſhould be in proportion to the fortune he might receive. But the generoſity of the ſon, ſet aſide the intereſted views of the father; and previous to his marriage with Miſs Terrick, whoſe portion did not admit of a ſettlement agreeable to the tenor of his father's will, he preſented her with a very large addition to it, which gave him a power to make a proviſion equal to his fortune and affection.

In the year 1776, the promiſe of the peerage to the father was renewed, and given to the ſon.

On the 26th of May, 1776, he was created Lord Harrowby, baron of Harrowby, in the county of Lincoln. A little time after this creation, he entered into a treaty with Mr. Gore, of Tring, in Hertfordſhire, for the purchaſe of Tring-houſe, park, and eſtate; but the treaty not ſucceeding, he purchaſed the eſtate of Sandon, in Staffordſhire; and the Tring eſtate was afterwards ſold to Drummond Smith, Eſq. for leſs money than Lord Harrowby had offered. So true it is, that gentlemen, as well as other men, will ſometimes over-rate their market.

Lord Harrowby has left three ſons and one daughter, viz. 1. The Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, the preſent Lord Harrowby, born December 22, 1762, married in July, 1795, to Lady Suſan Gower, daughter of the marquis of Stafford, by whom he has a daughter, Suſan, born June 20, 1796, and a ſon, Dudley, born May 20, 1797. The preſent Lord Harrowby came into parliament in the year 1790, for Tiverton; which borough he has always repreſented until the preſent time. His father and grandfather have repreſented the ſame borough from the year 1747. When he was firſt elected, he was under ſecretary of ſtate to the late duke of Leeds; but when his grace reſigned in 1791, he was appointed joint paymaſter of his majeſty's forces, and his brother, Richard, was appointed deputy paymaſter. In 1801, he reſigned, and was appointed treaſurer of the navy; which place he held until June, 1803, when George Tierney, Eſq. was appointed to ſucceed him. He was ſecond to Mr. Pitt in his duel with Mr. Tierney. The patronage of the borough of Tiverton is in his lordſhip. 2. Richard, born July 5, 1766, married Auguſt 1, to Frederica, daughter of Sir John Skynner. 3. Elizabeth, born November 22, 1767. 4. Henry, born on the firſt of July, 1777; married in December, 1802, to Sophia, daughter of T. M. Phillips, Eſq. He is in holy orders.

Short

Short ACCOUNT *of the* SWALLOW.

[From Aſcerbi's Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland.]

THE flocks of theſe birds announced the return of the fiſhermen from their labour long before we ſaw them. Theſe birds feed on the ſmall fiſhes which the fiſhermen caſt out to them, or leave in the boats when they clear out the nets. There appeared to be an agreement and underſtanding between the men and theſe birds, which depend upon the fiſhery for ſubſiſtence and ſupport during this ſeaſon. They came duly at the ſame hour in the morning, as if to inform the fiſhermen it was time to begin their work, and the latter needed no other regulator. The birds ſet off with the boats, and ſerved the fiſhers as guides in the proſecution of their calling, by hovering over thoſe parts of the lake where the fiſh were collected in the largeſt ſhoals. The ſight of theſe birds is particularly keen, ſo that when the fiſhermen heard their cries, and ſaw them plunging into the water, they knew thoſe were the moſt proper places to caſt their nets in with a probability of ſucceſs; and herein they were ſure not to be deceived; but, on the contrary, never failed to take the moſt fiſh where they were directed by the birds. The fiſhermen had ſuch an attachment to theſe ſwallows, that they expreſſed much uneaſineſs whenever we ſeemed deſirous to take ſome of them by way of ſpecimens. The birds were become ſo tame and familiar that they would ſeize the ſmall fiſh in the nets, and even in the boats, in the preſence of the fiſhermen; and they were ſo nimble in their flight, that if a fiſh was thrown up into the air they would dart down upon it, and catch it in its deſcent before it reached the water.

As the fiſhermen appeared to be apprehenſive that they would leave them if a gun was to be fired off, I made a trial of taking them by means of a hook and line. Accordingly I contrived to bury a hook in the body of a fiſh, and holding the other end of the ſtring, to throw the bait at ſome diſtance from me: but this contrivance was attended with no ſucceſs; for ſuch is their keenneſs of ſight, that they diſcovered the device, and though they ſeized the fiſh they would not gorge it when they found it was made faſt to a ſtring.

Narrative of the late Rebellion in Ireland.

(Continued from Page 174.)

STILL after this diſappointment, hopes of new ſuccours from France were ſedulouſly encouraged, and the members of the union admoniſhed to be in a ſtate of preparation to receive them.

them. In February, 1798, inſtructions in detail were iſſued from the military committee to the adjutant-generals, concerning the modes of preparing for open warfare againſt government, and to the ſeveral regiments concerning their arms and appointments. To extend the organization, to augment the military ſtores, and to add in every way to the ſtrength of the conſpiracy, continued to be the immediate object of its partizans till the arrival of their allies; and the ſyſtem of terror, by nocturnal plundering of arms, individual aſſaſſination, and other kinds of outrage, which had been adopted in the north, was put in practice in the ſouth.

But while on one ſide the chiefs of the United Iriſh proceeded in their plans, with a reſolution to avoid, if poſſible, an inſurrection, till by the landing of the French auxiliaries, or ſome other favourable event, their proſpect of ſucceſs might be nearly certain, or highly probable, the government, on the other, was determined to diſorganize their ſyſtem, if poſſible, and to deſtroy the ſtrength of the conſpiracy, before ſuch an event ſhould occur. After the proclaiming of many diſtricts in the ſouthern and midland counties, the impriſonment and tranſportation of many perſons, and other acts of power, a very ſevere wound was inflicted on the union by the arreſt of the thirteen members compoſing the provincial committee of Leinſter, with other principals of the conſpiracy, at the houſe of Oliver Bond, of Bridge-ſtreet, in Dublin, on the 12th of March. This arreſt was grounded on the information of Thomas Reynolds, a Roman catholic gentleman, of a place called Kilkea-caſtle, in the county of Kildare, colonel of an United Iriſh regiment, treaſurer of the county of Kildare, and provincial delegate for Leinſter, who having travelled in the ſame carriage with William Cope, a wealthy and reſpectable merchant of Merrion-ſquare, in Dublin, about the 25th of the preceding month, had been induced by the arguments of that gentleman, and the picture which he drew of the horrors of a revolutionary war in Ireland, to diſcloſe for the uſe of government what he knew of the conſpiracy—pretending, however, to receive from time to time his information from another perſon, not to be himſelf the original informer. In this arreſt were included the moſt able and active leaders of the union—Thomas Addis Emmet, a lawyer of prime abilities; Doctor William James M'Nevin; Arthur O'Connor, and Oliver Bond. The vacancies made in the directory and elſewhere, by the ſeizure of theſe and other perſons, were quickly filled, but with men leſs fit for the arduous attempt of overturning an old government, and eſtabliſhing a new.

This and the other arreſts, and other ſtrong meaſures to which the government had hitherto had recourſe, though very debilitating to the conſpiracy, were far from ſufficient to deſtroy its

force, or prevent its final ſucceſs. Partial proclamations, or the putting of diſtricts under the ſeverity of the new laws enacted to prevent inſurrection, had only a partial effect; the audacity of the united in Leinſter and Munſter yielding ſo little on the whole amount, that many acts of hoſtility were committed againſt the peaceable inhabitants by men aſſembled in large numbers; an inſtance of which has been thought worthy of notice in the report of the ſecret committee of the commons' houſe of parliament; that a body of men amounting to about eight hundred, moſtly on horſeback, had entered the town of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, openly in the day, and held poſſeſſion of it until they collected all the arms and ammunition which they could find after a regular ſearch through all the houſes. At length recourſe was had to a general proclamation and military execution. In the former, dated March the 30th, 1798, was a declaration, that a traiterous conſpiracy, exiſting within the kingdom, for the deſtruction of the eſtabliſhed government, had been conſiderably extended, and had manifeſted itſelf in acts of open violence and rebellion; and that in conſequence thereof, the moſt direct and poſitive orders had been iſſued to the officers commanding his Majeſty's forces to employ them with the utmoſt vigour and deciſion, for the immediate ſuppreſſion of this conſpiracy, and for the diſarming of the rebels and all diſaffected perſons, by the moſt ſummary and effectual meaſures.

To Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then chief commander of the forces, orders were iſſued from the lord lieutenant to proceed with his army into the diſturbed counties, veſted with full powers to act according to his diſcretion for the attainment of the propoſed object. A manifeſto, dated from his head-quarters at Kildare, the 3d of April, was addreſſed to the inhabitants of the county by the general, requiring them to ſurrender their arms in the ſpace of ten days, from the date of the notice, threatening, in caſe of non-compliance, to diſtribute large bodies of troops among them to live at free quarter—promiſing rewards to ſuch as would give information of concealed arms or ammunition—and denouncing his reſolution of recurring to other ſeverities if the county ſhould ſtill continue in a diſturbed ſtate.

On the advance of the military into each county, the ſame notice was given to its inhabitants, and at the expiration of the term preſcribed, the troops were quartered on the houſes of the diſaffected or ſuſpected, in numbers proportioned to the ſuppoſed guilt and ability of the owners, whoſe pecuniary circumſtances were often deeply injured by the maintenance of the ſoldiery, and the waſte which was otherwiſe made of their effects. Great numbers of houſes, with their furniture, were burned, where concealed arms were found—where meetings of

the

the united had been held, or whoſe occupants had been guilty of the fabrication of pikes, or of other practices for the promotion of the conſpiracy. Many of the common people, and ſome even of circumſtances of life ſuperior to that claſs, particularly in the city of Dublin, were ſcourged, ſome picketed, or otherwiſe put to pain, to force a confeſſion of concealed arms or plots. Some irregularities may naturally be ſuppoſed alſo committed by common ſoldiers, without the approbation or knowledge of their officers, in ſuch a ſtate of affairs, and many acts of ſeverity by perſons not in the regular troops—ſome from an unfeigned, and others from an affected zeal for the ſervice of the crown. Theſe various vexations amounted on the whole to ſuch a maſs of diſquietude and diſtreſs, that the exhortations of the chiefs to bear their evils with ſteady patience, until an opportunity of ſucceſsful inſurrection ſhould occur, proved vain with the lower claſſes. Such numbers of theſe in the months of April and May were ſurrendering their arms, taking the oath of allegiance, and giving information againſt their officers and ſeducers, particularly in the counties of Kildare and Tipperary, which were by theſe means in great meaſure diſorganized, that the chiefs of the union fearing a total derangement of their ſcheme, and deſtruction of their force, before a favourable opportunity of revolt ſhould arrive, came to a determination to try their ſtrength againſt government, without the aſſiſtance of their French allies, and a plan for the purpoſe was accordingly digeſted by the military committee.

Among the cauſes which, in the troubled interval of time, previous to the grand inſurrection, contributed to the general uneaſineſs, were the inſults practiſed by pretended zealots, to the annoyance of the trueſt loyaliſts as well as malecontents, on perſons who wore their hair ſhort, or happened to have any part of their apparel of a green colour, both of which were conſidered as emblems of a republican or of a revolutionary ſpirit. Short unpowdered hair had been affected by perſons in Britain, ſuppoſed to be republicans; yet the ſame was alſo worn by many loyaliſts for convenience. The term *croppy*, however, was adopted in Ireland to ſignify a revolutioniſt, or enemy to the eſtabliſhed government, without regard to the length or form of the hair. As green had been adopted by the Iriſh malecontents as the revolutionary colour, in imitation of the ſhamroc, it was juſtly an object of reprobation, when worn intentionally as a badge of party; but accidentally, and without reflexion on the conſequence, many loyaliſts, particularly among the fair ſex, had this colour in ſome part of their dreſs, as handkerchiefs with green ſtripes, green bonnets, green petticoats, green ribbons, or green ſhoes. Perſons of malevolent minds took advantage of theſe circumſtances to indulge their general malig-

nity or private malice, when they could with impunity. On the heads of many who were ſelected as objects of outrage, were fixed caps of coarſe linen or ſtrong brown paper, ſmeared with pitch on the inſide, which, in ſome inſtances, adhered ſo firmly as not to be diſengaged without a laceration of the hair and even ſkin.

An inſult of this kind attempted on a miſtaken object in Wicklow, in April, 1798, was in danger of being followed by fatal effects. A detachment of the North Cork militia, in their march to Gorey, meeting and beginning to maltreat a ſoldier with ſhort hair, of the Downſhire militia, who, being ſervant to an officer, was not at the time dreſſed in military uniform, were furiouſly repulſed by ſome of the Downſhire ſoldiers, who ran to the reſcue of their colleague, and a bloody conflict would have enſued, if it had not been prevented by the extraordinary exertions of the officers on both ſides, three of whom, beſides many of the ſoldiers, were wounded in the fray.

Among the ſpecies of injuries to which men were innocently expoſed, in the turbid ſtate of the kingdom, preceding the grand inſurrection, was this, that numbers of malignant perſons, moſtly, I ſuppoſe, perhaps all, of the united party, made it a practice to ſeize violently ſuch as they thought proper, or were able, and to crop or cut their hair ſhort, which rendered them liable to the outrage of the pitched cap of thoſe who were, or rather pretended to be, ſtrenuous partiſans of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution. Handkerchiefs, ribbons, and other parts of dreſs, marked with the obnoxious colour, were torn or cut away from females unconſcious of diſloyalty, and undeſignedly bearing the imaginary badge. Various other violent acts were committed, ſo far as to cut away pieces of men's ears, even ſometimes the whole ear, or a part of the noſe; nor could the ſtancheſt loyaliſt be certain always of exemption from inſult by being clear of all imaginary marks of diſloyalty; for on the arrival of a detachment of the army in any part of the country where the inhabitants were unknown to the officers and ſoldiers, which was almoſt always the caſe, private malice was apt to convey in whiſpers falſe intelligence, marking individuals, perhaps the beſt members of ſociety, as proper objects of military outrage.

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS REMARK.

TO expreſs marriage the ancients uſed the words, *uxorem ducere*, to lead a wife. And ſuch a term might be very ſignificant in thoſe days; but, at preſent, men in general, who are about to marry would, it is probable, expreſs what they were going to do full as well by ſaying, "I am going to be led by a wife."

Anſwer, by W. Row, of Wellington, to Recluſe's Charade, inſerted July 11.

THE circle you meant is a *Ring* I can prove;
Your next I am ſure will preſent you a *Dove*;
And both join'd together, RING-DOVE they will frame;
And I, at your requeſt, ſend the printer the ſame.

*** We have received the like anſwer from R. Holwell, of Exeter; Paul Ninnis, of St. Auſtell; T. Coumbe, of St. Germans; J. Channon, and William Seaward, of Ottery; E. R. Bickham, of Newton Buſhel; J. B Bloomfield, and J. Lewis, of Poole; W. Cole, of Broadhempſton; J. Lee, of Buckfaſtleigh; J. O. Zillwood, of Dorcheſter; W. Bickham, jun. of Aſhburton; and B. Fiander, of Melbury Oſmond.

Anſwer, by E. R. Bickham, of Newton Buſhel, to W. Gifford's Rebus, inſerted July 18.

THE zodiac ſign if I am right,
GEMINI preſents to fight.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from R. Holwell, of Exeter; William Row, of Wellington; A. Hyne, jun. of Dartmouth; and S. L. Margary, of Newton Abbot.

Anſwer, by T. Whicker, of Exeter, to W. Bedford's Charade, inſerted July 18.

O BRITONS! fam'd for noble deeds,
You to debaſe ſee DUEL ſpeeds;
And flits her ebon wings to ſpoil,
The trophies won by valour's toil.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from J. C of Kingſbridge; William Strong, R. Holwell, and J. Squance, of Exeter; and T. Rutger, of Clowance.

A CHARADE, *by A. Hyne, Jun. of Dartmouth.*

MY firſt an Hebrew meaſure is,
In ſize it is but ſmall;
My ſecond's where the owlet roams,
When night envelopes all.

My whole, ye bards, from diſtant climes is brought,
And for its uſe by ſons of art is ſought.

A REBUS, *by T. Rutger, of Clowance.*

SWEETEST ſource of human bliſs,
That kingdoms few, too few poſſeſs,
Thee for my firſt I claim;
Like child from parent loth to part,
So thou oft feel'ſt the poignant ſmart,
Yet muſt my next diſclaim.

O rather let my third conſpire
T' reſtore thee as her lawful heir,
Being ſuch by nature bound;
Thus altogether, as one ſoul,
My laſt, in union with my whole,
With joys may e'er be crown'd.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

Various Diſaſters prevented by the Erection of Turnpikes.

WHO turnpikes raiſe much greater is their fame,
Than all the ſons of Æſculapius claim;
Since thro' all life this maxim's firm and ſure,
"That to prevent is better far than cure."
Precaution's worth Britannia's monarch knows,
Who guards his kingdoms from their vengeful foes.

Great then, ye ſons of foreſight, be your praiſe,
Who future ills prevent, and mend our ways;
Who o'er the crags a ſmoother ſurface throw,
Make hills ſlope gently, and the vallies grow:
Who paſſengers preſerve from various ills,
And who with eaſe each trav'ller's boſom fills.

What friend of Phœbus can from tears refrain
To think what *births poetic* have been ſlain,
On ſome rough rugged hillock daſh'd along,
Ere yet they've learnt to prattle ſweet in ſong?
Oft when the poet, jogging on, has brought
In juſt arrangement every ſhining thought—
His Peg trips—flaggers—falls—till from his height
Poor Dan is toſs'd, and takes a downward flight:
Bard, horſe, bright thoughts, with ev'ry rip'ning lay,
Flow'rs, fancies, laurels, ſtrew the wretched way.
Sad change! the man juſt then of verſes full,
Now wants a ſurgeon to repair his ſkull:
While many charming reveries are loſt,
Or philoſophic cooler reaſon's croſs'd.

But ah? who can the num'rous ills rehearſe
Of ſtumbling roads in proſe, or ſmoother verſe?
How many a farmer, ſtout with market beer,
Has unlearnt ſtarving penury to fear;
Can talk of gains, and how each jobber buys,
Of price of corn, kine, wool, and parſon's tythes;
How without ſermons life might well be ſpent,
Would prieſts their dues, and landlords eaſe their rent?
When, lo! while vain of talk ſo wond'rous wiſe,
Down on his kindred earth the miſer lies;
Then cries, midſt broken bones and large expence,
"*Would there were turnpikes, though I paid my pence.*"

Theſe chances, and a thouſand more beſide,
May, thro' bad roads, this human life, betide,

Strive then, ye great, who guide Britannia's ſtate,
To keep from Britain's ſons ſuch dismal fate:
So will your praiſe be on each trav'ller's tongue,
For ſpeed and ſafety as he rides along.
So Pegaſus will poets ſafely bear,
And red-check'd nymphs unſoil'd their linen wear.

Swimbridge, July 27, 1803.

INVITATION

INVITATION TO WOODBURY-HILL FAIR.

By Mr. W. Holloway, *Author of the "Peasant's Fate."*

THE toils and the cares of the harveſt are o'er,
Our grain is ſecure in the barn and the yard;
The wide roving ſwine the rough ſtubble explore,
Thro' fields, elſe deſerted, unfenc'd, and unbarr'd.

No more of the reaper I hear the loud voice,
The ſong, and the laugh, that delighted the vale;
The ploughman, no more, with the maid of his choice,
His waggon drives, jocund, along the green dale.

Dark winter approaches, to ravage the year;
But, ere ling'ring autumn reluctantly flies,
Let us ſnatch the laſt joys in its train that appear,
And be merry to day—but be "merry and wiſe!"

Thro' the village laſt night the ſtrong pack-horſes pac'd,
We heard their bells jingle adown the dark lane;
The clamorous drovers the roads have retrac'd,
And lowings, and bleatings, wide echoed again.

See! the ſun riſes red, from behind the duſk hill,
And the fogs, at his preſence, roll ſlowly away;
Each leaf, on the tree of the orchard, is ſtill,
And gilt the thatch'd roof with the far ſtreaming ray.

Come Lucy! Come Hannah! away to the fair!
The booths are erected, the ſhows are begun:
Each maid, from the farm and the dairy, is there;
Ere the ſky-lark aſcended their labours were done.

The wages of ſummer, the fruits of our toil,
Shall purchaſe us pleaſures unknown to the great;
Nor future remorſe o'er the moment prevail,
When mem'ry again ſhall thoſe pleaſures repeat!

For the Weekly Entertainer.

SONNET TO MEDITATION.

FORSAKEN nymph! that doſt with downcaſt eye,
Avert indignant from the public ſtare,
With thee dejected to the tombs I'll fly,
And ſeek a balm for ſublunary care.

While ſome recline in mirth's fantaſtic arms,
Or at the ſhrine of roſy Bacchus nod,
With thee I'll ſtray, and in creation's charms
Adore the wiſdom of creation's God.

Let ſmooth-tongu'd eloquence in vain aſpire,
With pomp of language or poetic fire,
From nature's ſcenes impreſſive truths to teach;
But thou, fair being! unreſtrain'd by art,
Doſt to the ſoul thoſe awful truths impart,
In language far more eloquent than ſpeech.

PALEMON.

Auguſt 5, 1803.